Ashtabula Telegraph.

JAMES REED & SON, Prop'rs. ASHTABULA, 1 1 OHIO.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Important Intelligence from All Parts.

Congressional. SENATE.-The Deficiency Appropriation bill, containing the appropriation of sor, so for United zertes Marshale and deputies, was reported on the 20th uit, and placed on the extender. The Geneva Award till was farther detailed.

House. -A number of bills were in-

SENATE-On the 30th ult, Mr. Loan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, sported adversely on the foint resolution at-

House. - The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. Clymer reported the Army Appropriation bill, and Mr. Blackhurn reported back the "Star Service" behis being being a subject to the Committee of the While. The contented deciden case of Arkanesa, was taken up, and Mr. Blandey in the contents and Mr. Stemons, the attraction and Mr. Stemons and Mr. Stemons, the attraction and Mr. Stemons and Mr

SENATE .- Bills were passed on the list uit.—providing for an international ethi bition in New York in 1883, and to equalize bition in New Kepk in 1893, and to espather homesteads by allowing locational in more than one place where necessary to make up 560 neres. The Immediate Deficiency Appropriation bit was faken up, and Mr. Blades provided an amendment giving employes in the Government printing office a vacation on helidays without a deduction of pay; this was opposed by Mesera Carpenter, Edmands and effects, and was finally rejected. A motion by Mr. Edmunds to strike out the clause reliability to the appointment and pay of Special Beputty Marshulk, leaving the appropriation intact, was rejected—24 to 28—and the bill was then read a third time.

Hopse.—Several hills were reported and the Post-Route bill was passed ... A resolution was adopted—140 to II—declaring the sitting member, Win. F. Siemens, entitled to the seut in the House from the Second Arican-

SENATE.-Majority and minority re ports were made on the let from the special Committee on Ricciton Francis. The Imme-diate Delictency Appropriation bill was further considered, Mr. Edmunds making a longthy speech in opposition to the measure, and Mr. Essen fullowing is devised of the bill. The bill was then present—it to 21—a party

House.-The Senate bill to smend the Census act was amended and pussed.... The Star Service Deficiency hill was debated in umittee of the Whole,

From Washington. THE excess of American exports over mports for the year ending February 29 was \$112,588,968.

A Washington dispatch of the 29th ult denine the report that American vessels of war were at the fathmus of Parama engaged in surveys and other operations distasteful to the Colombian authorities.

BETWEEN the 1st of last September and a recent date 3,971 miles of railway were completed in this country, and within the same period arrangements were effected for the building of 13,641 miles more.

THE National House Committee on Elections on the 80th uit. again postponed a final vote on the Donnelly-Washburn contest-

Or to the 31st ult. the National Bank circulation had increased \$30,095,103 since January 1, 1870, and legal-tenders on deposit with the Trosaurer for the purpose of reti-ing circulation increased \$8,025,983 during

DURING March the veceipts from in-

Mu. Buxwes, of Michigan, recently esented in the National House of Repredies' National Temperance Union, praying for the appointment of a commission on the alcoholic liquid traffic, and for such legislation as will prohibit, the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquids.

Company have recently been made In the 1st the Committee un Elecof the National Educated Responsible of the Interest of the Association upon the contested of Donnaity at Washington and State of the Contest of the Contest

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the 20th of April appointed for the meeting ago, was married again on the 20th ult. to the Two TERMITHS were blown from the inently in the trial of the cause. of the regular Democratic State Convention.

RICHARD VAN RESSELARS, the last member of the old Patroon's family, died at Albany, N.Y., on the evening of the 20th uit. He was eighty-three years old. It was against his family that the famous anti-rent war was vaged.

On the 30th wit, the last payment of the New York Central syndicate for the stock purchased of Mr. Vanderhilt last fall, amountto \$5,000,000, was made. It was stated the great rallroader offered to dispose of 000 additional shares, and that the sysate had the matter under considerati Mr. Vanderblit is reported to have said be eithed to hold \$50,000,000 in United States four-per-cents, and, as he held \$60,000,000, the 100,000 shares would just about make the

stred amount. COUNT DE LESSEES and party sailed or France on the lat. The Count expects to stars to New York next December. A FEW mornings ago two officers and

steward of a New York police boat were THE Vermont Democratic State Con-

stion, to select delegates to the Cincinnali orvention, has been called to meet at Montler on the 22d of this month. EUGENE FAIREAN WILLIAMSON, the

suther of the postal communication purport-ing to come from the Rev. Br. Dix, of New tog to come from the Rev. 28. Dis, of Now York, has been indicted and arraigned, and has pleaded not guity.

Thirk: boys, trying to escape from the Philadelphia House of Refuge, on the Ist tent Keeper Pierce so severaly that his life was

West and South, THE new directory of St. Louis places

e population of that city at 540,000 persons. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHEIIDAN and arty, who were with General Grant in Cuba

A raw days ago a lunatic made a surderous assault on Horace Wood, his ephew, near Sandusky, Obio, and was choked death by the latter.
THE court-martial sentence of dis-

raiseal from the United States Army of Major Marcus A. Reno, of the Seventh Cavalry, was promulgated from department headquarters at R. Paul on the 29th att. The sentence was

CRIEF OURAY Was at Fort Leavensorth on the 30th ult., and had a chat with Bouglass and the other captive Indiana. He and he hoped the prisoners would be punished if guilty, and that Douglass would not neve attempted to escape if he had not been afraid of being hanged.

THE Georgia Democratic State Con-

ration is to be held at Atlanta on the 9th of

Duning General Grant's recent visit to Houston, Tex., some one shut off the gas from the city and spiked the cannon. The Mayor has offered a reward of \$500 for the rest of the offenders. GEORGE METCHELL, a San Francisco

sinter, became insun on the 30th uit TWO CARDAPLAYERS in Bandera Coun-

ty, Tex., quarreled recently, adjourned to the street, and shot each other dead.

BURDETTE E. PATTEN, who was acensed of Scibing a Cook County (III.) juror, and who afterward, when the matter was ations to be investigated, went to Kanssa, was brought back to Chicago on the 29th ult., and on the Sist was sentenced to ats mouths' inment in the County Jail for contomp

Ex-PRESIDENT GRANT arrived at New cleans on the Sist uit., and was enthusiasti-

THE Kansas Republicans held their State Convention at Topeka on the list uit-and chose delegates from the State at Large and from the various districts to the National Gonvention. The delegates favor the nomi-nation of Senator Blaine. Ar Kent, O., a few days ago, Mrs.

Polly A. Lake took a duse of strychnine, sup-posing it to be quinine, and died in less than THE Kentucky Legislature has passed

bill doing away with public executions to

THE San Francisco city election was held on the 37th ult., and resulted in a vic-tory for the Citizens' ficket over the Work-tory for the Citizens' ficket over the Work-ficket over the Work-tory for the Citizens' ficket over the Work-tory ficket over the Citizens' ficket over the Work-tory ficket over the Work-

The Nebraska Democratic State Con-vention assembled at Columbus on the sits two-thirds rule in the National Convention; advocating hard money and low tariff; demouncing the alleged wrong inflicted upon the party and the country at large by the Repubperty and the country at large by the Kepub-licans in 1876, and pledging the Democrats of Nebraska to right those groups as far as pos-sible, and punish the wrong-doers.

If has been recently decided by the

Minois Supreme Court that school directors and teachers may lawfully require the little to be read in the public schools of the State.

AFTER the adjournment of the Kansas Republican State Convention on the morning of the 1st the third-termers of the Second and Third Districts held meetings. passed resolutions complimentary to General Grant, and elected delegates to Chicago to contast the seats of the regularly-chosen

Blaine men-Ir was stated on the 1st that the Nebrasks delegates to the Cintinuati Couren-tion, while uninstructed, were known to be enthusiastic Tilden men.

Ar Louisville, Ky., on the 1st Judge H. R. Brown, in the Circuit Court of the mount for March United States, filed an opinion in the sult of the Connection to enjoin the Postmaster at Louisinteres, under instructions from the Department, and held that the seizure and detendent of lottery letters was manufacted by any set of Congress, and that the Postmaster was liable to suit for damages.

As important witness in several murder cases in Live that County. Town has been updated by the County of t

As important witness in several murder cases in Live Oak County, Texas, has been ult. says: Senator Paddock, of Ne-

Foreign Intelligence.

Sevanth Regiment Armory building in New A LONDON tenegram of the close Kork on the 20th ult, and received fatal in-A Lornon telegram of the 50th elt. land, where the Conservatives had encour-aged independent candidates in order to di-vide the Liberal vote. The elections began on the morning of the Stat ult.

JAMES GORDON BENNEYT'S MUSCOdie won the Park hurdle handlong in En-gland on the 30th uit, by twenty lengths. A MEXICAN newspaper accuses the inited States Government of selling to merican citizens lands within the limits of

he Marican State of Sonora.

GENERAL FAIRCHILD, the United tates Minister to Spain, serived at Madrid on the 30th ult., and was received by the King he following day.

It is said the Jesuits are building

ouses in various parts of Spain, and have unchased a large establishment near Madrid. Siz Fizancia Hincks and other direcors of the collapsed Consolidated Bank of loutreal have been tried and acquitted on the charge of making false returns to the Government regarding the condition of the

BARON GEBALIA, President of a wellknown Copenhagen banking-house, was re-cently sentenced to one month's imprisonmen or repeatedly using canceled stamps or ocks and bills

ADMIRAL PHILIP WESTPHAL, the oldst commissioned officer in the British navy, field a few days ago, agod ninety-eight years. EXTENSIVE preparations are said to be making throughout all parts of Germany for emigration to the United States during

the coming summer.

Ir was reported from St. Petersburg on the lat that General Mellkoff had inter-tieted the play of Julius Count.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred in a colliery at Anderlues, Belgium, on the There were 150 persons in the mine at time of the disaster. At dark on the ing of the day of the accident twenty rpses had been recovered. THE weather at Halifax, N. S., was

exceedingly stormy on the lat, and the snow in the streets was from three to four feet deep, and in the country in some places ten feet. THE Dublin Home-Rule League has

cased a resolution denouncing in the strong-est terms the mob that so rudely treated Mr. Parnell at Enniscorthy.

Owned to the drought which has pre-

railed in Cuba for three months, the tobacco and sugar crops will be very much below the verage yield this year. CATTLE disease is so prevalent in En-

giand just now that the demand for American meats at an advance in prices is reported to be very considerable and rapidly increasing. Ir was rumored in St. Petersburg on

the 1st that 1,500 Chinese troops had crossed the Russian frontier, and that 30,000 more were concentrating for an advance. Tree King of Greece has warmly thanked Charles Tuckerman, formerly United States Minister at Athens, for a baper on the Greek frontier question, which he prepared some time ago for the consideration of the mixed commission.

LATER.

PRINCE BISMARCE celebrated his sixeixth birthday on the 1st. Ur to the evening of the 2d the returns from the Parliamentary election in England showed the election of 212 Liberal members and 121 Conservatives.

In the United States Senate on the 2d the bill to ratify the Ute agreement was debated by Mesare Teller and Hill (Col.), the latter favoring ratification and indorsing Secretary Schurz, and the former taking Secretary Science, and the former taking ground in opposition to both. The House amendments to the bill amending the Census act were disagreed to, and a Conference Committee was appointed. Mr. Wallace, ou behalf of the majority of the Senate Belect Committee on alleged frauds in the late elections, submitted a ecial report concerting political assess-nts, showing that the whole sum received by the Republican Committee in the summor and fall of 1878 from Federal officials was 203,000, and recommending the passage of a bill to prohibit officers and employes of the United States from contributing money for collideal purposes. A minority report would subsequently be submitted by Mr. Teller. Adjourned to the 5th. The Star Service Dency bill was further debated in the House,

A NEW ORLHANS telegrar reports the formation of a large crevame usar Gretna, Lu. A great deal of damage had already been secomplished.

Accounting to official figures, the

packing of the West during the past winter season-from November 1, 1879, to March 1-1853-aggregated 6,660,481 hogs. Of this number, Gilcago slaughtered 2,525,219; 84. Louis, 577,783; Cincinnati, 534,559; Indinnapolis, 304,021; Milwaukee, 344,783; and Louisrille, 231,559. During the same period last year the West shaughtered 7,690,668 hogs, or 539,197 more than the number returned for the sesson of 1879-80.

A Wasmington special of the 2d to the Chicago Juler-Deam states that the whole number of pensions granted since 1802, not including the arrears of pay claims, amounted to nearly 700,000, and, in addition, nearly a quarter of a million of ap-plications for pensions were then on file.

Etour persons were hung in various parts of the United States on the 2d. Among hem were Edward Tatro, who killed Mrs. suther at Highgate, Vt., who was hing at Windsor, Vt., and Stone, the colored wifepurderer, who was strangled at Washington. D. C. In the latter case, as the drop full, he head was completely separated from the

braska, succeeded in having passed through the Senate to-day his bill to equalize homesteads. This bill, which QUEEN VICTORIA and the Princess has been quite generally misunder-stood in the West, is a very important Beatrice arrived at Baden-Baden on the 27th.

THE British outpost near Gundamak
was stacked by Afghans on the 27th. The
British had thirteen men killed.

IN a speech at Cork on the 28th Willlam Shaw, home-ruler, predicted that if Ire-

in Shaw, home-ruler, predicted that if freland was dealed justice by the new Parisment the 20th uit,
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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

-'The gentle dove is a good fighter. Two rights do not make a wrong.

Pork-packing ranks as the third American industry.

A volcano with a five-foot crater.

has shot up in Wyoming.

The man clothed in his own selfrighteonsness is very thinly attired.

—A man must have great self-control to do what is right, but he can do what is wrong by just letting himself alone. -Connectiout's State Capitol was not only built without a deficiency ap-propriation, but there is \$40,000 left over.

-A New York man who was troubled with insomnia took a situation as night watchman, and was asleep half an hour after he went on duty the first time.

The California Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the playing of any games of chance or skill in saloons. The bill is currently known as the antipoker bill. poker bill.

A New Hampshire town has brought suit to recover money paid out for securing substitutes in the late war, and, as other towns that have or will institute similar suits, the progress of these cases is being watched with inter-

-How curious it is that in our fashionable cemeteries we may find a huge white monument weighing many tons on the grave of some one, and then read the words inscribed on the monument, "May the earth rest lightly above him."

-A recent accident has called up the old question as to how long a man can live on very little brains. And the old answer to the old question also recurs to the effect that some people can live a great while on none at all.—N. F.

-There is an old Russian law that protects all criminals found within the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. It would thus seem that the very residence of the Czar was the safest place for Nihillsts. However, the late explosion blew that lass out through the

—A Troy church is to adopt a novel idea. It has determined to abelish the use of spire bells, as a relic of barbar-ism. Electric bells are to be arranged in the houses of all the members of the church, and the sexton can thus otify them of the time to get ready

for the services.

—Mr. Hoppin, the American Secretary of Legation in London, is charged by the World, of that city, with wearing at court a sort of uniform including knee-breeches. As this is contrary to American rule and precedent, that lively journal wants to know if he will be recovered by the Consequent.

censured by the Government.

—The Finance Minister of the neighboring Dominion has read his budget speech, and it seems there is a little deficit of the trivial sum of three million dollars or so. Canada is getting such an immense debt on hand that by and by her Finance Minister can't bud-Detroit Free Press.

—A Texas woman dreamed to some purpose. She had visions on six con-secutive nights of buried treasure, which set her husband and others to figging, and the result was the unearth-ing of a vessel containing \$2,400. The good luck didn't strike her husband, wever, for another man found the

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake make -Mrs. Idlie Devereant Blake make the novel suggestion that "po-licewoman" are needed in police sta-tions in New York. She bases her reason on the fact that at least three hundred women are nightly "run in," and that if any of these are crasy, ill, or require any attendance that now it is men who must attend them. -Though a Worcester bride was only

thirteen, her husband deemed her the safest custodian of the purse during their honeymoon tour; but they had only gone as far as Concord when it was dis-covered that the treasure had been lost through a hole in hor pocket. They were compelled to walk back home, begging food and lodging by the way. -The Board of Immigration Com-

missioners expect that the number of arrivals from Ireland this season will be unusually large. Many thrifty Irish men and wemen have drawn their money from savings banks for the pur-pose of paying the fare of friends to this country, and the various Immigrament by every means in their power.

ment by every means in their power,

—Ex-Senator Clingman, of North
Carolina, has, it is said, found upon his
farm the mineral zircon in great quantities. It is opaque, of greenish hue, and
of great hardness. He subjected a
crysial of it to the action of a blow-pipe
for two weeks without perceptible loss
of substance. He believes it the metal
needed in the construction of the incandescent electric lamp and the very
thing Edison has been searching for.

-A parrot took the witness stand in a London police court is fortnight ago.

The bird was claimed by Mrs. Tanner, who said that it had escaped from its cage and been caught by Mr. Isaacs, who refused to give it up. Mr. Isaacs who refused to give it up. Mr. Isaaos admitted that he had oaught the parrot, but disputed Mrs. Tanner's ownership. Mrs. Tanner said the hird could not talk usuch, but could say "mother" quite plainly. Mr. Isaacs said it was in the habit of saying "my lord." The magistrate directed that the parrot should be kept for some hours to see if it varified either statement. During the afternoon the bird gave such satisfactory evidence in favor of Mrs. Tanner's statement that the magistrate said there was not the slightest doubt that it belonged to her, and he therefore ordered it to be restored to her. dered it to be restored to her.

THE chain-mail vest which is said to have saved General Melikoff from Vładnave aved teneral Menkon from Vianetaki's bullet, has for many generations
past been a common article of wear
with the leading personages of Europe,
the most notable examples being Oliver
Cromwell, Gustavus of Sweden, the
present Czar and Louis XIV. In the
Middle Ages these mail-coats were
known as "Milan shirts," and greatly known as "Milan shirts," and greatly esteemed for the fineness of their work-masship. A famous Italian guarrilla, who went into the battle of Ravenna thus equipped, was found dead with the links of his mall still unbroken, though the borea beneath. It were completely the hones beneath it were completely shattered by the force of the death blow. A "bullet-proof" vest of this kind was A "bullet-proof" vest of this kind was offered by a speculator to the Duke of Wellington, who got rid of him in a very charitable fashion. Bidding the man put it ou, he called to the sentry outside to load with ball-cartridge and come up at once; but the vicitor's confidence in his invention did not apparently extend to the testing of it in his own person, for he took to his heals at once.

George E. Richards, of Barton Landing, Vt., who is more than one hundred years old, was married less than a year sago. Recently family troubles arose which resulted in the separation of himself and wife.

CAPT. EADS'S SCHEME.

Why He Considers a Railroad Better than a Canal Arriss the Istinus—The Construction of Vessels no Objection.

(From the N. Y. Tribanes)

A Tribense reporter called on Capt. James B. Eads, at the Albernarle Hotel, yesterday afternoon, and learned that he is thoroughly in earnest in reference to his ship-railway project, and is confident of gotting it in course of construction in a few months after Congress shall have passed the bill introduced into the House by Mr. Wells, of Missouri, and in the Senate by Senator Vest. Captain Eads expressed the opinion that the De Lesseps canal project was now the De Lesseps canal project was now virtually dead. He continued with ref-erence to the bill advocating his plans a follows:
"It authorizes a corporation to build

the necessary works across the Isthmus anywhere between North and South America, after securing from the Cen-tral American States the necessary con-cessions. It guarantees the protection of the United States to the franchises ne may secure and to the works he may construct, and provides for the detail of wo ships of war, officers and men, to two ships of war, oncers and must be aid in the necessary surveys for the works. After the works are completed, and a loaded ship of specified tonnage shall have been safely and satisfactorily transferred from ocean to ocean, the guarantee of the United States Government of the program of the second of the se ment of six per cent, dividends on \$50,-000,000 of stock shall take effect for chirty years; and in consideration of this guarantee the United States shall have the right to fix and alter the rate of tolls at its pleasure. I am confident of suc-cess, and think it the sheerest waste of cess, and think it the sheerest waste of time on the pair of Congress or the public to be discussing a canal when a better method, which can be put in operation in one-quarter of the time and for one-quarter of the money, has the highest and most emphatic approval of the ablest engineers and shipbuilders in America and Europe. If M. de Lesseps were an engineer he would not apend his time on a scheme so hopeless as a canal. It is hopeless, because capital is timid and conservative, and it is not going to be put into a canal when a better ig to be put into a canal when a better and much cheaper method is urged and has the approval of experts of the very highest standing. Men will not put money into the canal, at any rate, until the cheaper method is shown to be vis-ionary, and this is simply impossible to the cheaper method is shown to be visionary, and this is simply impossible to
be shown, because the more the ship
rallway is discussed and examined the
more simple and practical will it appear. The discussion that has now
opened reminds one of the discussion
which preceded my proposition in 1873,
to deepen the mouth of the Mississippi by jettles. Almost every
one thought the Fort St. Philip
canal was the only way the river could
be opened. I said other rivers had been
successfully treated by the jetty system.
'Yes, oh yes, but they were all small
rivers,' was the reply. To-day I urge
that vessels are transported by rail and
have been for forty years, and the
answer is the same, 'Yes, yes, but they
are small ones—canal-boats, schooners,
and the like.' In the jetty controversy
the opposers said the quantity of sand
and mud that was carried in the Mississippi River was so great that it could
not be controlled; and to-day they ery
out the cargo is so great in a big ship out the cargo is so great in a big ship that she can not be carried without straining the ship. The most eminent shiphuliders in the world say this is all a mistake. They tell us that one of the imperatives rules of their art requires that a ship shall be built of such strength that if she be lifted up by a force at each end, and without support in the middle, she shall remain unin-jured; and, in like manner, if she be supported only at the middle, her kull shall be so stiff that it will not be in-

bottom plates have their strains reversed to compressive ones. Iron, like every thing else used in constructing vessels and bridges, is elastic. A strong iron girder four hundred feet long, if heavily loaded, will deflect six inches with perfect safety under the load, and ships four hundred fifty feet in length, in heavy seas, no doubt bend as much as that. It is simply impossible to keep them from bending under such strains; but as the elastic limit of the iron is not exceeded it does them no harm whatever. The main arch of the St. Louis bridge, bottom plates have their strains reversed The main arch of the St. Louis bridge, five hundred and twenty feet in length, deflected under the test load of eightyfour locomotive engines and their ten-ders about three inches. The arch is of steel and its form resists bending much The arch is of better than that of a girder. A girder of the same strength and depth would have deflected twelve inches. Ships on a rallway could not be subjected to any a railway could not be subjected to any such strains as these, as the road-bed can not bend, and as she would be supported throughout her entire length by the road. The illustration in the editorial article of the Tribuse yesterday morning, about hauling a dry-dock on a railway in safety with a ship on it, is a good one; but it is not proposed by me to haul so much non-paying freight. The ship will be carried on a cradie on wheels and aprings, but much lighter than any dock." ---

jured thereby. I am not without practical knowledge myself on this point.

SEVEN women and one man, consti-Saves women and one man, constituting the pioneer band of "The Salvation Army," dressed in a uniform of dark blue with yellow binding, and broad searlet ribbons around their hats, arrived in New York the other day. arrived in New York the other day. The Captain, a woman, carries a blue and red flag with a yellow sun in the center. The order was organized four-teen years ago in England by William Booth, a dissenting clergyman, and numbers 100,000 members. It preaches in theaters and other buildings and in the streets. Its open-air andiences, as it claims, amount to 2,000,000 persons weekly. Their hymns in this country are set to American tunes, like "Way Down on the Suwanee Rifer" and "Old Kenflecky Home." They begin work in this country at once. this country at once.

The Late Supreme Court Decisions.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution declares that all persons born in the United States, and subject to its jurisdiction, are citisens. It then prohibits every State from denying to any citizen the equal protection of the laws. The smendment does tion of the laws. The smendment does not mention races or color; but its great and well-known purpose was to give to colored persons the common rights of citizenship, and to empower Congress to protect those rights against the hostile setion of any Stats. One of the laws passed for this purpose is the act of March, 1878, which provides for the trial and punishment by a heavy fine of any officer who shall exclude a colored citizen from a fury on account of his citizen from a jury on account of his color. Congress has further provided, by Section 641 of the Revised Statutes, for the removal of a case to the Federal Court whenever a citizen is denied, or cannot enforce, in a State Court, "any

every citizen by the Fourteenth Amend-ment. "The very idea of a jury," says the opinion, "is a body of men comment. "The very idea of a jury," says
the opinion, "is a body of men composed of the peers or equals of the person whose rights it is selected or summoned to determine." A statute like
that of West Virginia is pronounced a
brand upon the colored race. It denies
to one class of citizens that equality of
protection which is guaranteed by the
Constitution to all, and deprives of a
valuable girl right avery colored parago. Constitution to all, and deprives of a valuable civil right every colored person tried under it. It is, therefore, unconstitutional. A new trial was accordingly ordered in the case of Strander. In the Coles case and in that er. In the Coles case and in that of Strander the judgment of the Supreme Court is against the State. But the case of Reynolds was ordered to be returned from the Federal to the State jurisdiction. This was done on technical grounds. Under Section 641 of the Revised Statutes the application for removal to the Federal Courts should have been made before trial in the State Court. The Supreme Court admits that have been made before trial in the State
Court. The Supreme Court admits that
Congress has full power to pass a more
effective statute, but the act now in
force is not as broad as the Fourteenth
Amendment. Moreover, Reynolds had
claimed the right of trial by a mixed
jury. But this is not one of the rights
secured by the Fourteenth Amendment.
The law requires not that colored jurors
shall be expressly summoned, but that
they shall not be purposely rejected.
Both the letter and the spirit of the law
are observed when the jurors are selected without distinction as to color.
There is, then, no ground for complaint
whether the second of the complaint of the law are observed when the jurors are selected without distinction as to color.
There is, then, no ground for complaint lected without distinction as to color. There is, then, no ground for complaint whether the jury be black, white, or mixed. On the main question involved as to the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment the opinions in the three cases are in harmony, and are concurred in by six of the right justices now sitting.—Harper's Weekly.

Preparing to Steal the Presidency.

The course of the Demourats in Con-The course of the Democrate in Congress leaves no doubt of the existence of a conspiracy on their part, first, to retain a numerical majority in both branches of Congress, and, second, to gain control of a majority of States in the House. The objective point at which they are aiming is the absolute control of the Presidential question, so that in any event they will be able to count in the Democratic candidate. The evidence of this plot appears in the deliberate manner in which they are proceeding to unseen Republicans and put Democratic candidate.

grats in their places in both branches of Congress, the raid against Senator Kellogg, and against Representative Orth, of this State, and Washburn, of Minnesota, and the report in favor of Hull, of Florida, being cases in point. Senator Kellogg was admitted to his seat December 1, 1877. considerably more than two years ago. His case has been passed upon by the Senato, and his right to his seat formally declared and racognized. Yet, it is proposed now to reopen his case, unseat him, and put a Democrat in his place. His term of service would expire March 3, 1883, and his successor will undoubtedly be a Democrat, but the Democrats cannot wait so long. They Democrate cannot wait so long. They want him out and a Democrat in his place before the next Presidential election, and they therefore propose to unseat him without propose to unseat him without regard to law or equity. In the case of Mr. Orth, of this State, the contestant, cannot enforce, in a State Court, "any right secured to him by any law providing for the squal civil rights of citizens of the United States." Despite the Fourteenth Amendment, however, and the laws passed by Congress to give effect to it, colored citizens have occan unlawfully excluded from the jury-box in more than one State. In West Virginia this wrong has been done by express logislation. A statute passed in 1873 declares that no colored person shall sit on a jury, and the Supreme Court of shat State affirmed the constitutionality of the act in the case of the negro Taylor Strander, who had been convicted by a white jury, and sentenced to death, for the murder of his wife. In Virginia colored citizens are not disqualified for larry service by the Constitution or laws. But they have been purposely and effectively excluded from the jury-box by the studied action of the County Judges charged with the summoning of jurors. This state of affairs was brought to the attention of Judge Rives, of the United States Court, about a year ago. A negro named Reynolds, indicted for whatever that the Democrats have de-Mr. Orth, of this State, the contestant, McCabe, has taken no proceedings for more than a year, and under the law his claim, if he ever had any, has long since expired. He has furnished no avidence that the case ought to be reopened, nor has he shown by his actions that he thought so himself; yet the committee has indicated its purpose to United States Court, about a year ago.

A negro named Reynolds, indicted for killing a white man, was tried and found guilty by a white jury. On appeal, the Supreme Court of Virginia claim to the seat. The case of Washheld that the total exclusion of colored persons from the jury was not a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, or any act of Congress. Judge Rives then granted an application for the removal of the case to the United States Court, pursuant to Section 641 his place it will stand two Democrats Rives then granted an application for the removal of the case to the United States Court, pursuant to Section 641 of the Revised Statutes. At the same time he caused a number of County Judges to be indicted, under the act of Congress of 1875, for making an unlawful discrimination against colored citizens, in the summoning of jurors.

The Strander and the Reynolds cases, and the case of Judge Coles (one of the indicted County Judges), were carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. They were argued together last October, and they are now decided together. In each case there were special points not directly involved in the other two. But the great fundamental question in all was whether the Fourteenth Amendment secures, or empowers Congress to secure, to colored citizens the privilege of sitting as jurors in a State Court, or the right to demand that a jury for the trial of grave questions of life, liberty or property shall be chosen without discrimination as to color. Two States at least had solemnly denied that such was the purpose or the effect of the amendment. erty shall be chosen without discrimination as to color. Two States at least had solemnly denied that such was the purpose or the effect of the amendment. Nor was it by any means certain what view would be taken by the Supreme Court. That tribunal had not yet interpreted the meaning of the amendment in any political controversy, or in any case directly involving the question of color. In every one of the three or four cases decided under the amendment the Judges had divided. The judgment in the slaughter-house cases—the leading authority on this subject—rests on the bare majority of one. Four of the nine Justices dissented, and Chief Justice Chase was one of the rests on the bare majority of one. Four of the nine Justices dissented, and Chief Justice Chase was one of the first eight she ever owned I be built, and I know that the strength of a ship's hull, to stand the storm of the ocean, must be calculated just a we calculate the strength of a bridge grider. Naval architects in calculating the requisite thickness of iron for ships treat the proposed vessel as though it were a bridge grider. When the Bornasia foundered, last fall, I have no doubt that the iron of her bottom was of a poorer quality than her architect was promised, or that it had become so injured by rust that it could not stand the tension put upon the bottom plates when her bow and stern were lifted at the same moment by two different waves. When the ship is upborns at the middle by a single wave, and the bow and stern were lifted at the same moment by two different waves. When the ship is upborns at the middle by a single wave, and the bow and stern are without support, the deck plates are strained in tension, while the bottom plates are strained in tension, while the bottom plates are strained in tension, while the bottom plates have their strains reversed to compressive ones. Iron, like every different waves were intended to compressive ones. Iron, like every different waves.

"The very idea of a jury," says the court of the nine Justices dissented, and thie president disease, as well as four the presidency next year. Representative President, and thie Presidency next year. Representative diversity of the presidency next spar. And the Presidency of the HPresidency next year. Representative diversity of the court, the Presidency next year. Representative diversity of the court, the Presidency next spar. And the Presidency next year. Representative HPresidency next year. Representative HPresidency next spar. The president was several as the court, of the court, the presidency next set all hazards in order that the Presidency next set all hazards in order tha the Presidency next set all hazards in order

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

surpled all the rooms at the leading hotels at Cincinnati except the first floors next the roofs. Even then Tammany will continue to roost above the Tilden banners, and they will not be plensant roosters either. — Chicago Inter-Ocean.

receive payment of Republican taxes, when such payment is tendered. But United States Courts may teach these rascals a severe and efficient lesson presently.—Detroit Tribune.

But It used to be customary in slavery days for negroes in Washington to beg money from Northern Members of Con-gress to buy their freedom. A poor but smart looking boy accosted Ben Wade one day while he was in conversation with a promiscuous company of North-ern and Southern Senators and began